

Certified Mail Article Number:

(revised) STATUTES REPLACED WITH INTERNATIONAL LAW CIRCA 1933
Common-Law Trust
Public Notice/Public Record

Revision--Counterfeit/To Counterfeit/Counterfeit of Obligations or securities of United States Current through Pub. L. 113-36. (See Public Laws for the current Congress.) defined

December 9th 1945 International Organization Immunities Act relinquished every public office of the United States to the United Nations.

http://avalon.law.yale.edu/20th_century/decad034.asp

http://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/html/uscode22/usc_sec_22_00000288--000-notes.html

GOVERNMENT AGENT ACTING AS AN [OFFSHORE] STATUTE MERCHANT
Whatever the form in which the Government functions, anyone entering into an arrangement with the Government takes the risk of having accurately ascertained that he who purports to act for the Government stays within the bounds of his authority. The scope of this authority may be explicitly defined by Congress or be limited by delegated legislation, properly exercised through the rule-making power. And this is so even though, as here, the agent himself may have been unaware of the limitations upon his authority. See, e.g., Utah Power & Light Co. v. United States, 243 U.S. 389, 409, 391; United States v. Stewart, 311 U.S. 60, 70, 108, and see, generally, *In re Floyd Acceptances*, 7 Wall. 666);

NEITHER THE FOR PROFIT GOVERNMENT NOR THE [FOREIGN] STATUTE MERCHANT/AGENT HAS ACCESS TO SOVEREIGN IMMUNITY
As a member of a corporation, a government never exercises its sovereignty. It acts merely as a corporator, and exercises no other power in the management of the affairs of the corporation, than are expressly given by the incorporating act. Suits brought by or against it are not understood to be brought by or against the United States. The government, by becoming a corporator, lays down its sovereignty, so far as respects the transaction of the corporation, and exercises no power or privilege which is not derived from the charter.); *U.S. v. Georgia-Pacific Co.*, 421 F.2d 92, 101 (9th Cir. 1970) (Government may also be bound by the doctrine of equitable estoppel if acting in proprietary [for profit nature] rather than sovereign capacity); the "Savings to Suitor Clause" is also available for addressing mercantile and admiralty matters aka "civil process" at the common law and within a state court.

THE REASON WHY THE LAW OF NECESSITY AND FULL DISCLOSURE GOING TO SPECIFICITY COMES INTO PLAY IN COMMERCIAL PROCEEDINGS ONCE YOU'RE SUMMONED INTO ANY OF THESE PRIVATE MERCANTILE CORPORATE COURTS

Title 8, 22 & 28 USC

Whereas defined pursuant to: December 26th 1933 49 Statute 3097 Treaty Series 881 (Convention on Rights and Duties of States) stated CONGRESS replaced STATUTES with international law, placing all states under international law.

Whereas defined pursuant to: December 9th 1945 International Organization Immunities Act relinquished every public office of the United States to the United Nations.

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Whereas defined pursuant to: 22 CFR 92.12-92.31 FR Heading "Foreign Relationship" states that an oath is required to take office.

Whereas defined pursuant to: Title 8 USC 1481 stated once an oath of office is taken citizenship is relinquished, thus you become a foreign entity, agency, or state. That means every public office is a foreign state, including all political subdivisions. (i.e. every single court and that courts personnel is considered a separate foreign entity)

Whereas defined pursuant to: Title 22 USC (Foreign Relations and Intercourse) Chapter 11 identifies all public officials as foreign agents.

Whereas defined pursuant to: Title 28 USC 3002 Section 15A states that the United States is a Federal Corporation and not a Government, including the Judiciary Procedural Section.

Whereas defined pursuant to: Federal Rules of Civil Procedure (FRCP) 4j states that the Court jurisdiction and immunity fall under a foreign State.

Whereas defined pursuant to: The 11th Amendment states "The Judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by Citizens of another State, or by Citizens or Subjects of an Foreign State." (A foreign entity, agency, or state cannot bring any suit against a United States citizen without abiding the following procedure.)

Whereas defined pursuant to: Title 22 CFR 93.1-93.2 states that the Department of State has to be notified of any suit, and in turn has to notify the United States citizen of said suit.

Whereas defined pursuant to: Title 28 USC 1330 states that the United States District Court has to grant permission for the suit to be pursued once the court has been supplied sufficient proof that the United States citizen is actually a corporate entity.

Whereas defined pursuant to: Title 28 USC 1608 I have Absolute Immunity as a Corporation

Whereas defined pursuant to: Title 28 USC 1602-1611 (Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act) allows the jurisdiction of a court to be challenged, and a demand of proper jurisdiction to be stated. <http://www.scribd.com/doc/184846582/Common-Law-Trust-Foreign-Sovereign-Immunity-Act-Defined-Public-Notice-Public-Record>

FOREIGN SOVEREIGN IMMUNITY ACT defined: subject to existing international agreements to which the U.S. is a party, and to certain statutorily prescribed exceptions, a foreign nation is immune from the jurisdiction of federal and state courts. [28 U.S.C. Sec. 1601-1611] Black's Law Dictionary Sixth Edition (page 1396)

Whereas defined pursuant to; Immunity of a foreign state from jurisdiction: Subject to existing international agreements to which the United States is a party at the time of enactment of this Act a foreign state shall be immune from the jurisdiction of the courts of the United States and of the States except as provided in sections 1605 to 1607 of this chapter.

Whereas defined pursuant to: Immunity from attachment and execution of property of a foreign state: Subject to existing international agreements to which the United

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States is a party at the time of enactment of this Act the property in the United States of a foreign state shall be immune from attachment arrest and execution except as provided in sections 1610 and 1611 of this chapter.

SOVEREIGN PEOPLE defined: the political body, consisting of the entire number of citizens and qualified electors, who, in their collective capacity, possess the powers of sovereignty and exercise them through their chosen representatives [see Scott v. Sanford, 19 How. 404, 15 L. Ed. 691.] Black's Law Dictionary Sixth Edition (page 1396)

SAVINGS TO SUITORS CLAUSE defined: That provision in 28 U.S.C.A. § 1333(1) which gives the U.S. District Courts original jurisdiction, "exclusive of the courts of the state" of any civil case of admiralty or maritime jurisdiction, "saving to suitors in all cases all other remedies to which they are otherwise entitled." The "saving to suitors" clause of the section of the Judiciary Act implementing constitutional provision extending federal judicial powers to cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction means that a suitor asserting an *in personam* admiralty claim may elect to sue in a "common law" state court through an ordinary civil action, and in such actions, the state courts must apply the same substantive law as would be applied had the suit been instituted in admiralty in a federal court. *Shannon v. City of Anchorage, Alaska*, 478 P.2d 815, 818. Black's Law Dictionary Sixth Edition (page 1343)

Whereas defined pursuant to: July 27th 1868 15 Statutes at Large Chapter 249 Section 1 "Acts Concerning American Citizens in a Foreign State", expatriation, is what is broken when jurisdiction is demanded, and it is not met with an answer.

Whereas defined pursuant to: Under the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 12b 6 the prosecution has failed to provide adequate proof that the parties involved in this situation are actually corporate entities. I have provided ample proof that the prosecution and other agents are actually corporations.

CORPORATOR defined: One who is a member of a corporation.2. In general, a corporator is entitled to enjoy all the benefits and rights, which belong to any other member of the corporation as such. But in some corporations, where the rights are of a pecuniary nature, each corporator is entitled to those rights in proportion to his interest; he will therefore be entitled to vote only in proportion to the amount of his stock, and be entitled to dividends in the same proportion. 3. A corporator is not in general liable personally for any act of the corporation, unless he has been made so by the charter creating the corporation. A Law Dictionary Adapted To The Constitution and Laws of the United States of America and of the Several States of the American Union by John Bouvier Revised Sixth Edition, 1856

BY-LAWS defined: Rules and ordinances made by a corporation for its own government. 2. The power to make by-laws is usually conferred by express terms of the charter creating the corporation, though, when not expressly granted, it is given by implication, and it is incident to the very existence of a corporation. When there is an express grant, limited to certain cases and for certain purposes, the corporate power of legislation is confined to the objects specified, all others being excluded by implication. 2 Kyd on Corp. 102; 2 P. Wms. 207; Ang. on Corp. 177. The power of making by-laws, is to be exercised by those persons in whom it is vested by the charter; but if that instrument is silent on that subject, it resides in the members of the corporation at large. Harris & Gill's R. 324; 4 Burr. 2515, 2521; 6 Bro. P. C. 519. 3. The constitution of the United States, and acts of congress made in conformity to it the constitution of the state in which a corporation is located, and

acts of the legislature, constitutionally made, together with the common-law as there accepted, are of superior force to any by-law; and such by-law, when contrary to either of them, is therefore void, whether the charter authorizes the making of such by-law or not; because no legislature can grant power larger than they themselves possess. 7 Cowen's R. 585; Id. 604 5 Cowen's R. 538. Vide, generally, Aug. on Corp. ch. 9; Willc. on Corp. ch. 2, s. 3; Bac. Ab. h. t.; 4 Vin. Ab. 301 Dane's Ab. Index, h. t., Com. Dig. h. t.; and Id. vol. viii. h. t. A Law Dictionary Adapted To The Constitution and Laws of the United States of America and of the Several States of the American Union by John Bouvier Revised Sixth Edition, 1856

By-Laws, Regulations, ordinances, rules or laws adopted by an association or corporation or the like for its internal governance. Bylaws define the rights and obligations of various officers, persons or groups within the corporate structure and provide rules for routine matters such as calling meetings and the like. Most state corporation statutes contemplate that every corporation will adopt bylaws. The word is also sometimes used to designate the local laws or municipal statutes of a city or town, though, more commonly the tendency is to employ the word "ordinance" exclusively for this class of enactments, reserving "by-law" for the rules adopted by corporations.

LAW OF NATIONS defined: The science, which teaches the rights subsisting between nations or states, and the obligations correspondent to those rights. Vattel's Law of Nat. Prelim. Sec. 3. Some complaints, perhaps not unfounded, have been made as to the want of exactness in the definition of this term. Mann. Comm. 1. The phrase "international law" has been proposed, in its stead. 1 Benth. on Morals and Legislation, 260, 262. It is a system of rules deducible by natural reason from the immutable principles of natural justice, and established by universal consent among the civilized inhabitants of the world; Inst. lib. 1, t. 2, Sec. 1; Dig. lib. 1, t. 1, 1. 9; in order to decide all disputes, and to insure the observance of good faith and justice in that intercourse which must frequently occur between them and the individuals belonging to each or it depends upon mutual compacts, treaties, leagues and agreements between the separate, free, and independent communities. 2. International law is generally divided into two branches; 1. The natural law of nations, consisting of the rules of justice applicable to the conduct of states. 2. The positive law of nations, which consist of, 1. The voluntary law of nations, derived from the presumed consent of nations, arising out of their general usage. 2. The conventional law of nations, derived from the express consent of nations, as evidenced in treaties and other international compacts. 3. The customary law of nations, derived from the express consent of nations, as evidenced in treaties and other international compacts between themselves. Vattel, Law of Nat. Prel. 3. The various sources and evidence of the law of nations, are the following: 1. The rules of conduct, deducible by reason from the nature of society existing among independent states, which ought to be observed among nations. 2. The adjudication of international tribunals, such as prize courts and boards of arbitration. 3. Text writers of authority. 4. Ordinances or laws of particular states, prescribing rules for the conduct of their commissioned cruisers and prize tribunal's. 5. The history of the wars, negotiations, treaties of peace, and other matters relating to the public intercourse of nations. 6. Treaties of peace, alliance and commerce, declaring, modifying, or defining the pre-existing international law. Wheat. Intern. Law, pt. 1, c. 1, Sec. 14. 4. The law of nations has been divided by writers into necessary and voluntary; or into absolute and arbitrary; by others into primary and secondary, which latter has been divided into customary and conventional. Another division, which is the one more usually employed, is that of the natural and positive law of nation's. The natural law of nations consists of those rules, which, being universal, apply to all men and to all nations, and which may be deduced by the assistance of

revelation or reason, as being of utility to nations, and inseparable from their existence. The positive law of nations consists of rules and obligations, which owe their origin, not to the divine or natural law, but to human compacts or agreements, either express or implied; that is, they are dependent on custom or convention. 5. Among the Romans, there were two sorts of laws of nations, namely, the primitive called primarium, and the other known by the name of secundarium. The primarium, that is to say, primitive or more ancient, is properly the only law of nations which human reason suggests to men; as the worship of God, the respect and submission which children have for their parents, the attachment which citizens have for their country, the good faith which ought to be the soul of every agreement, and the like. The law of nations called secundarium, are certain usages which have been established among men, from time to time, as they have been felt to be necessary. Ayl. Pand. B. 1, t. 2, p. 6. As to the law of, nations generally, see Vattel's Law of Nations; Wheat. on Intern. Law; Marten's Law of Nations; Chitty's Law of Nations; Puffend. Law of Nature and of Nations, book 3; Burlamaqui's Natural Law, part 2, c. 6; Principles of Penal Law, ch. 13; Mann. Comm. on the Law of Nations; Leibnitz, Codex Juris Gentium Diplomaticus; Binkershoek, Quaestio[n]is Juris Publici, a translation of the first book of which, made by Mr. Duponceau, is published in the third volume of Hall's Law Journal; Kuber, Droit des Gens Modeme de l'Europe; Dumont, Corps Diplomatique; Mably, Droit Public de l'Europe; Kent's Comm. Lecture 1. A Law Dictionary Adapted To The Constitution and Laws of the United States of America and of the Several States of the American Union by John Bouvier Revised Sixth Edition, 1856

Whereas defined pursuant to: The Alien Registration Act of 1940, usually called the Smith Act because the anti-sedition section was authored by Representative Howard W. Smith of Virginia, was adopted at 54 Statutes at Large 670-671 (1940). The Act has been amended several times and can now be found at 18 U.S. Code § 2385 (2000). § 2385. Advocating Overthrow of Government;

Whoever knowingly or willfully advocates, abets, advises, or teaches the duty, necessity, desirability, or propriety of overthrowing or destroying the government of the United States or the government of any State, Territory, District or Possession thereof, or the government of any political subdivision therein, by force or violence, or by the assassination of any officer of any such government; or Whoever, with intent to cause the overthrow or destruction of any such government, prints, publishes, edits, issues, circulates, sells, distributes, or publicly displays any written or printed matter advocating, advising, or teaching the duty, necessity, desirability, or propriety of overthrowing or destroying any government in the United States by force or violence, or attempts to do so; or Whoever organizes or helps or attempts to organize any society, group, or assembly of persons who teach, advocate, or encourage the overthrow or destruction of any such government by force or violence; or becomes or is a member of, or affiliates with, any such society, group, or assembly of persons, knowing the purposes thereof-- Shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than twenty years, or both, and shall be ineligible for employment by the United States or any department or agency thereof, for the five years next following his conviction. If two or more persons conspire to commit any offense named in this section, each shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than twenty years, or both, and shall be ineligible for employment by the United States or any department or agency thereof, for the five years next following his conviction. As used in this section, the terms "organizes" and "organize", with respect to any society, group, or assembly of persons, include the recruiting of new members, the forming of new units, and the regrouping or expansion of existing clubs, classes, and other units of such society, group, or assembly of persons.

Whereas defined pursuant to: Officers and employees acting as agents of foreign principal 18 USC § 219 (a) Whoever, being a public official, is or acts as an agent of a foreign principal required to register under the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned for not more than two years, or both. (b) Nothing in this section shall apply to the employment of any agent of a foreign principal as a special Government employee in any case in which the head of the employing agency certifies that such employment is required in the national interest. A copy of any certification under this paragraph shall be forwarded by the head of such agency to the Attorney General who shall cause the same to be filed with the registration statement and other documents filed by such agent, and made available for public inspection in accordance with section 6 of the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938 (22 USCS § 616], as amended. (c) For the purpose of this section "public official" means Member of Congress, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner, either before or after he has qualified, or an officer or employee or person acting for or on behalf of the United States, or any department, agency, or branch of Government thereof, including the District of Columbia, in any official function, under or by authority of any such department, agency, or branch of Government. (Added July 4, 1966, P. L. 89-486, § 8(b), 80 Stat. 249; Oct. 12, 1984, P. L. 98-473, Title II, Ch XI, Part J, § 1116, 98 Stat. 2149; Nov. 10, 1986, P. L. 99-646, § 30, 100 Stat. 3598; Nov. 29, 1990, P. L. 101-647, Title XXXV, § 3511, 104 Stat. 4922.) HISTORY; ANCILLARY LAWS AND DIRECTIVES References in text: "The Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1939", referred to in subsec. (a), is Act June 8, 1938, ch 327, 52 Stat. 631, which appears generally as 22 USCS § 611 et seq. For full classification of this Act, consult USCS Tables volumes. Explanatory notes: A prior § 219 was redesignated as 18 USCS § 214 by Act Oct. 23, 1962, P. L. 87-849, § 1(d), 76 Stat. 1125. Effective date of section: Act July 4, 1966, P.L. 89-486, § 9, 80 Stat. 249, provides that this section shall become effective 90 days after its enactment on July 4, 1966; see 22 USCS § 611 note. Amendments: 1984. Act Oct. 12, 1984, in the first undesignated para., substituted "a public official" for "an officer or employee"; and added the third undesignated para. 1986. Act Nov. 10, 1986 designated the first undesignated para. as subsec. (a), and substituted such subsec. for one which read: "Whoever, being a public official of the United States in the executive, legislative, or judicial branch of the Government or in any agency of the United States, including the District of Columbia, is or acts as an agent of a foreign principal required to register under the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended, shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned for not more than two years, or both.;" designated the second and third undesignated paras. as subsecs. (b) and (c) respectively, and in subsec. (c), as so designated, substituted "Delegate" for "the Delegate from the District of Columbia," and deleted, " or a juror" preceding the concluding period. 1990. Act Nov. 29, 1990, in subsec. (c), substituted "Government" for "Governments" preceding "thereof, including."

Whereas defined pursuant to "United States" means— (a) a Federal corporation; (b) an agency, department, commission, board, or other entity of the United States; or (c) an instrumentality of the United States. [together with all States, Counties and Cities/Municipalities]

The NAME JOHN DOE is a fiction. Please be aware the NAME was created by the STATE, people are not the NAME, and the NAME is not people, the NAME is the CESTUI QUE TRUST created by the STATE for the Beneficiary (people). The public record being the highest form of evidence, freeborn spiritual being on the land being of sound mind, competent, over the age of eighteen do hereby certify, verify, state, claim and declare forever without abandonment; Real Property (on Earth); Personal Property (body); and Ecclesiastical Property (soul) together with all trusts, probate, rights, titles, interests droit, droit both absolute and contingent, as are due

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and as might become due, now existing and as might hereafter arise, and as might be suffered by, imposed on, and incurred by Debtor for any and every reason, purpose, and cause whatsoever.

PRIVATE defined: Affecting or belonging to private individuals, as distinct from the public generally. Not official; not clothed with office. People v. Powell, 280 Mich. 699, 274 N.W. 372, 373. Black's Law Dictionary Sixth Edition (page 1195)

TO COUNTERFEIT defined: criminal law. To make something false, in the semblance of that which is true; it always implies a fraudulent intent. Vide Vin. Ab. h.t. Forgery. A Law Dictionary Adapted To The Constitution and Laws of the United States of America and of the Several States of the American Union by John Bouvier Revised Sixth Edition, 1856

COUNTERFEIT defined: To forge; to copy or imitate, without authority or right, and with a view to deceive or defraud, by passing the copy or thing forged for that which is original or genuine. Most commonly applied to the fraudulent and criminal imitation of money or securities. 18 U.S.C.A. § 471 et seq. Counterfeiting in common parlance signifies fabrication of false image or representation; counterfeiting an instrument means falsely making it; and in its broadest sense means making of copy without authority or right and with view to deceive or defraud by passing copy as original or genuine. Smith v. State, 7 Md.App. 457, 256 A.2d 357, 360, 361. See also Bootlegging; False making; Falsify; Forgery; Gray market goods; Imitation. Black's Law Dictionary Sixth Edition (page 349)

Whereas defined pursuant to; Obligations or securities of United States Current through Pub. L. 113-36. (See Public Laws for the current Congress.) Whoever, with intent to defraud, falsely makes, forges, counterfeits, or alters any obligation or other security of the United States, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than 20 years, or both.

Whereas defined pursuant to; Uttering counterfeit obligations or securities Current through Pub. L. 113-36. (See Public Laws for the current Congress.) Whoever, with intent to defraud, passes, utters, publishes, or sells, or attempts to pass, utter, publish, or sell, or with like intent brings into the United States or keeps in possession or conceals any falsely made, forged, counterfeited, or altered obligation or other security of the United States, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than 20 years, or both.

Whereas defined pursuant to; Dealing in counterfeit obligations or securities Current through Pub. L. 113-36. (See Public Laws for the current Congress.) Whoever buys, sells, exchanges, transfers, receives, or delivers any false, forged, counterfeited, or altered obligation or other security of the United States, with the intent that the same be passed, published, or used as true and genuine, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than 20 years, or both.

Whereas defined pursuant to; Possessing counterfeit foreign obligations or securities Current through Pub. L. 113-36. (See Public Laws for the current Congress.) Whoever, within the United States, knowingly and with intent to defraud, possesses or delivers any false, forged, or counterfeit bond, certificate, obligation, security, treasury note, bill, promise to pay, bank note, or bill issued by a bank or corporation of any foreign country, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than 20 years, or both.

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Whereas defined pursuant to titles eighteen sections eight: The term "obligation or other security of the United States" includes all bonds, certificates of indebtedness, national bank currency, Federal Reserve notes, Federal Reserve bank notes, coupons, United States notes, Treasury notes, gold certificates, silver certificates, fractional notes, certificates of deposit, bills, checks, or drafts for money, drawn by or upon authorized officers of the United States, stamps and other representatives of value, of whatever denomination, issued under any Act of Congress, and canceled United States stamps.

Whereas defined pursuant to; article one section ten - Powers prohibited of States No State shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or Confederation; grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal; coin Money; emit Bills of Credit; make any Thing but gold and silver Coin a Tender in Payment of Debts; pass any Bill of Attainder, ex post facto Law, or Law impairing the Obligation of Contracts, or grant any Title of Nobility.

Sui Juris, known as: John, of the genealogy of Doe freeborn spiritual being on the land state the facts contained herein are true, correct, complete, and not misleading, to the best of my personal first hand knowledge and belief. Being of sound mind, competent, over the age of 18. This my free will, voluntary act and deed to make, execute, seal, acknowledge and deliver under my hand and seal with explicit reservation of all my unalienable rights and my specific common law right not to be bound by any contract or obligation which I have not entered into knowingly, willingly, voluntarily, and without misrepresentation, duress, or coercion, whereby I did not sign nor consent. I am not now nor have ever been a U.S. Citizen or a Fourteenth Amendment Federal Citizen or Employee, I am not bound by sworn oath or oath of office. Whereas I hereby disclaim Clauses One and Two of Section One to the Fourteenth Amendment, together with Article Four Section Three Clause Two. "Without the U.S." Should this not be true then let the record be corrected or it will stand as truth. Time is of the essence.

Veracity; In my Private Capacity as General Administrator of said Cestui Que Trust account Droit, Droit, This serves Notice that your offer has been Accepted as Valuable Consideration and Returned for Value. This property is Exempt from Levy. Please Adjust this Account for the Proceeds, Products, Accounts and Fixtures and Release The Order(s) of The Court to Me Immediately. Make adjustment and close this account immediately, with prejudice. I accept your Oath, Oath of Office Security Agreement, Constitutions as by-laws, and Malfeasance Bond and place you in the Private commencing this self-executing binding contract between you and I. Further, I appoint you trustee "Fully Personally Liable Now" on your honor and solemn Oath to perform your obligations and duties to Protect My un-a-lien-able Rights in your Fiduciary Capacity against any and all claims, legal actions, orders, warrants, judgments, demands, liabilities, losses, foreclosure, depositions, summonses, lawsuits, costs, fines, liens, levies, penalties, taxes, damages, interests, and expenses whatsoever, both absolute and contingent, as are due and as might become due, now existing and as might hereafter arise, and as might be suffered by, imposed on, and incurred by Debtor for any and every reason, purpose, and cause whatsoever. Please honor Obligation of Good Faith in Performance of your Duties. Quid Pro Quos, an equal exchange or substitution.

This my free will, voluntary act and deed true and lawful attorney-in-fact to make, execute, seal, acknowledge and deliver under my hand and seal, explicitly reserving all rights without prejudice;

By:

Sui Juris known as; John of the genealogy of Doe Bailor for JOHN DOE Bailee

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Ran, Roe Third Party Witness

"Sealed and delivered in the presence of us."

James, Roe Third Party Witness

"Sealed and delivered in the presence of us."

STATE OF ILLINOIS)

) SS:

COUNTY OF COOK)

CERTIFICATE OF ACKNOWLEDGMENT

On this date the individual named above, in his/her stated capacity, personally appeared before me to execute this acknowledgement that this instrument was signed, sealed, and delivered as their free will, voluntary act and deed to make, execute, seal, acknowledge and deliver under their hand and seal verified and authenticated for the uses and purposes therein mentioned.

DATE _____

Signature of NOTARY PUBLIC

AFFIX

NOTARY SEAL
IF REQUIRED

Date Commission Expires _____

NOTICE: Public acts defined: are those which have a public authority, and which have been made before public officers, are authorized by a public seal, have been made public by the authority of a magistrate, or which have been extracted and been properly authenticated from public records. Black's Law Dictionary Sixth Edition (page 26)